IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 1, line 13 and ending at line 25.

Since [[T.]] C.W. Tang et al substantiated in 1987 that it is possible to effect high-brightness luminescence under application of a low DC voltage by utilizing a lamination structure comprising a film of fluorescent metal chelate complex and a diamine-based molecular film, an applied study on an organic electroluminescence (EL) device as a luminescence device with high-speed responsiveness and high efficiency has been extensively conducted. The organic EL device is a self-light emitting device of a carrier injection type using luminescence occurring at the time of re-combination of electrons and holes reached to a luminescent layer.

A1

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 2, line 1 and ending at line 20.

Referring to Figure 6, the EL device includes a transparent substrate 21, and thereon layers of a transparent electrode 22, a hole transporting layer 23, a luminescent layer 24 and a metal electrode 25 are successively disposed in this order. Between the metal electrode 25 (as a cathode) and the transparent electrode 22 (as an anode) for taking out emitted light, organic compound layers 20 comprising the luminescence layer 24 and the hole transporting layer 23 are formed and disposed each in a thickness of ca. several hundred Å. Examples of the cathode metal electrode 25 may include a metal or an alloy having a smaller work function, such as aluminum, aluminum-lithium alloy and magnesium-silver alloy. Examples of the anode transparent electrode 22 may include an electroconductive material having a larger work function, such as ITO (indium tin oxide). The organic compound layer 20 in this structure

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A2

(Figure 6) has a two-layer structure comprising the luminescence layer 24 and the hole transporting layer 23.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 8, line 3 and ending at line 8.

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On the other hand, we have found that it is possible to stably ~~forming~~ form an amorphous structure by using ~~an~~ a structural isomer mixture, particularly a mixture of low-molecular compounds each having such a ring structure that a plurality of rings are connected via a single bond.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 8, line 24 and ending at page 9, line 1.

A4

According to the present invention, by using the structural isomer mixture in the electroconductive layer (as the carrier injection and/or transfer layer), the resultant EL device exhibits an excellent luminescent characteristic.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 12, line 10 and ending at line 18.

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[[A]] An electron transport is effected by hopping conduction on LUMO of organic compound molecules. Accordingly, it is important to improve electron injection from an electrode to LUMO. Generally, in view of chemical stability of the electrode, it is difficult to decrease a work function of the electrode. As a result, a key feature for the improved electron injection is how to lower the LUMO level of organic compounds used.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 36, line 5 and ending at line 26.

In the EL device of the present invention, the electroconductive layer of a structural isomer mixture may particularly preferably be used as the electron injection layer. More specifically, in an ordinary EL device, it is generally difficult to effect injection of electrons from the cathode into the organic compound layer(s) compared with injection of holes from the anode into the organic compound layer(s). This may be attributable to difficulty of decreasing a work function of a metal (used for the metal (cathode) electrode) compared with LUMO level of the organic material used, due to lower stability of the metal material. Accordingly, in the EL device having such a structure that one or plural organic compound layers (films) are disposed between the cathode and the anode, the electroconductive layer of structural isomer mixture may effectively be used as the electron injection layer, thus allowing use of a material having a molecular structure with a high planarity (which cannot be conventionally used due to crystallization of its deposited film) to give more latitude in selection of material used.

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Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 45, line 1 and ending at line 3.

A7

The results (current-voltage characteristic and luminescence efficiency) are shown in Figures 3 and 5, respectively.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 45, line 10 and ending at line 25.

As described hereinabove, according to the present invention, by using the electroconductive layer formed of structural isomer mixture excellent in carrier injection and/or transport characteristics, it is possible to apply the resultant electroconductive device to various devices including semiconductor devices, thus improving their characteristics. Particularly, the organic EL device according to the present invention wherein the electroconductive layer is used as a carrier injection layer and/or a carrier transport layer provides improved luminescence efficiency and current-voltage characteristic, so that it is also possible to employ a thicker organic compound layer thereby to improve [[a]] reliability (e.g., prevention of occurrence of short-circuit between a pair of electrodes).

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